

METROPOLITAN MEN

WHO WILL COME BEFORE THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Samuel J. Tilden Still Regarded as a Formidable "Dark Horse"—Abraham S. Hewitt, General Henry W. Slocum, Governor Cleveland and R. F. Flower, All of New York.

New York, June 26.—I suspect that the belief prevails only in New York city that Mr. Tilden did not mean to withdraw from candidacy for the democratic presidential nomination when he recently wrote that he ought not to be a candidate and could not undergo the labors of a campaign and an administration; but the belief is entertained by a great many persons here, of both political parties, that he will yet be the nominee and candidate of the party. You can hear fears and hopes expressed of this conclusion among many prominent men when the subject comes up in conversation. The fact is, that the coming convention and the present slow fever panic among the millionaires are about the only topics now discussed here. Republicans are about equally divided as to whether Tilden is the easier or the more difficult man to beat; while the general argument of the democrats who favor Tilden is that he is the one man in whom all factions of their party can be united. Generally speaking, the republicans are of the opinion to believe that there are more damaging cipher disclosures to be made; yet, as a rule, they would prefer to have the sage of Greystone out of the race. His strength in this state is not to be doubted, and it is the pivotal state as looked at from the democratic standpoint. He would be more certain of winning the other local factions in this city, whose vote is so often the decisive quality in state elections. With Hendricks on the ticket with Mr. Tilden, the modification of John Kelly and Tammany hall, whose fifty thousand so-called electors give him a democratic majority still would be complete. These are democratic arguments which I am constantly hearing among groups of both Tammany hall and county democracy men. The first are outspoken in the assertion that Tammany will support Tilden more heartily than it will for any other candidate, while the latter admit that the animosity of Tammany is more bitter against their present favorite than their old champion. The signs that Mr. Tilden is still thought of in spite of his letter are rather superficial, the most significant being the prominence given by the democratic press to a call for a mass meeting next Tuesday to urge Mr. Tilden's nomination and his acceptance. If this mass meeting proves the success it promises to be, it will go a good way toward securing the unanimous nomination which Mr. Tilden's friends say the old ticket is entitled to, partly as a personal compliment to the nominees, and partly as a reaffirmation of the principles on which they ran in 1876.

The beonlet of Abram S. Hewitt appears to have been exploded by the action, or inaction, rather, of the recent state convention. It does not appear to have ever attained any great

proportions or weight. Mr. Hewitt is scarcely the timber to make presidential candidates of.

Nobody could sooner throw a damper on a convention or a party than Mr. Hewitt would make. His personal presence as a speaker creates a cold draft in a public hall, and men go out in scores to "see another man" when he rises. He is a sort of political spectre in his public speeches like some whines or groans. I have always thought of him as the original of the man who, in the advertisements of anti-dyspeptic quack medicines, is represented as he appeared "before taking." Notwithstanding his very chilling presence, Mr. Hewitt is personally regarded here, where it is best, as a fair and honest business man. He is cautious and reserved in all matters, and such a man seldom possesses the popular elements of character.

General Henry W. Slocum may appear at Chicago as a candidate for one of the two places on the ticket. If it does, it will be large-

ly because of the wish to offset any popularity with the soldiers which General Logan may be conceded to possess. He certainly did not pose as the soldier when he was himself a soldier commander, and was almost exceptional among the West Point graduates who enjoyed the general esteem of the volunteer from the west because of his decidedly democratic style. There was a time in the war when the western volunteers ran right along with those who were graduates of West Point. Slocum was one of the first who, going from the Potomac to the Cumberland Tennessee armies, secured their respect, and subsequently, on the march to the sea, won their admiration and affection. In Brooklyn, recently, General Slocum is personally familiar with everybody who knows him and could get many votes of republicans on the ground of personal popularity alone. But he would suffer a great drawback in this solely because from Brooklyn, he would have to be presented at Chickasaw Landing, and the democratic soldiers of Brooklyn led by Hugh McLaughlin, and that fact alone would antagonize Kelly, because of the intense feeling between Kelly and McLaughlin. And though this might possibly not be a serious matter in a national convention, it would be a considerable obstacle to nomination.

General Slocum has not been fortunate, professionally or financially, since the war. He appears to have had a slight mania for politics, and he has been rather badly used as a figurehead by the Brooklyn political managers, who have given him nothing of a financial

character. He was elected congressman-at-large over Howard Carroll, a weak opponent, by a majority of only 109,702, in the same year that Cleveland beat, by 102,400, Folger, the strongest republican the country over. The difference between two votes does not indicate any personal popularity on the part of Slocum; but shows that the disgust which republicans felt over the methods by which Folger was nominated did not extend to the laughable nomination of Carroll. Many republicans who voted for Cleveland voted for Carroll. The reason, however, is that the phenomenal victories of both Cleveland and Slocum were due to the failure of vast numbers of republicans to vote at all. Of those who did not vote for Cleveland, every one will vote for Blaine; and of the republicans who did not vote for Folger, every one will bring about, voted for his opponent, hardly one in a hundred will fail to vote for Blaine; while the machine vote which went to Folger in 1882 will go in a like manner to Blaine.

Herein will lie the weakness of Governor Cleveland if he is made the nominee of the republican cause. The three several propositions that Blaine will get all the Garfield vote of 1882 and its natural increase, all the Folger vote of 1882 and the vote that Folger got in 1884, and the votes of all the other republicans who did not vote at all, will give him a jolly good fellow, democratic in his nature as well as in his principles, without any uncommon anxiety to be president, and with an uncommon clear idea that this country hasn't any tax to pay for tariff protection; that the reduction ought to be first of all in the direction which will relieve our own people rather than foreign manufacturers from paying revenue.

WILLIAM F. G. SHANKS.

UNCLE REMUS.

I have little personal knowledge of Gover-

nor Cleveland, having encountered him only twice, and then when there was little chance to study him except casually. He is a man of fine presence, just a trifle too fat in feature and smiling of countenance to be impressive. He is suggestive, somewhat simple, and has a decided air of good-naturedness. I suppose he is a good fellow, though I sometimes suspect them, and, indeed, have accused some of those with whom I am pleasantly intimate, of being Tilden men in thin disguise.

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He would like to feel, if he were a nominee, that he had a little more earnestness and dignity expressed in features somewhat more mobile and irregular. There is something more particularly impermissible about his manner than his person, and a constitutional opinion gives you not so much the idea of great caution as of great uncertainty. When Mr. Tilden whispers "will see you later," you feel that if you used his name will send for you and tell you that he wants to speak with you, Governor Cleveland says "will think about what you tell me," you know he is going to consult somebody else about how he should answer you. Either reply leaves you in an uncomfortable mood, I was one of the indignant independents who voted for Cleveland against Folger, and I fancy my original disappointment on first meeting the old man was expressed in this brusque account of him.

Speaking of independents I am reminded to compare the independent movement in the state in 1882 with the independent movement as I observe it here now. I ought to contrast the two rather than the one with the other, for the movement is all on the surface; that was a deep, underground upheaval of the party.

This is a mild protest; that was a growl. Men say now, "I really feel hurt," then they went about proclaiming, "I'm d—d mad, and don't take this any more." Democrats ought not to take this any more than they do.

"Lion lash" is tall; the racing men say,

"Me no skeer da Buckra Man, but shee da Pr'idge," the horsey skeer da Pr'idge."

"B'r Rabbit" is tall; shee t' kin halff no more.

E'say:

"How um you skeer da Pa'ridge? I run um fly."

"Me no skeer da Buckra Man, I grab-a shun. I ketch um un iky um way I lif; me hab da Buckra Man fer e'e tush, but e'e strong wit' e'e head."

"Him quare true. Me skeer da Buckra Man no skeer you; but you skeer da Buckra. How come?"

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GEORGIA GOSSIP.

SHORT TALKS WITH THE SCRIBES OF THE COUNTRY PRESS.

A Snake Story from Early County--Accidental Killing in Oglethorpe County--A Successful Bee-keeper--Pistol Practice in Paulding County--A Deck Hand Drowned.**During the late hall storm in Rabun county, hall stones fell that measured six inches in circumference, killing rabbits and birds. Eleven dead partridges were found killed by the hall stone, the place of Mr. James Willis, eight miles above Tallulah.****Two mountaineers had a fight at Telphus on Friday. Ellis Ramey and Jeff Ledford, Ramey assaulted Ledford with his knife, when Ledford broke his stick over Ramey's head.****Major Dorsey and bride, of Athens, left Tallulah yesterday, accompanied by Mr. A. H. Darion and bride, of Athens, for a visit to Gainesville.****The Early County News tells this one:****Some days since, while walking in an old field on the May place, a negro stepped on an unbroken rattlesnake. The snake bit him, and ran off to his horserow saw it was a rattle. He jumped away from the snake as quick as possible and commenced to run home. The snake followed him, and after a brief struggle, it struck him again. After getting up the tree and regaining his composure, he came down, and with the aid of some possums killed the snake. The snake did not move after the negro stepped upon it, and it is supposed that it was dead. The negro said the rabbit the snake was unable to coil and strike hence the negro supposed a probable death.****The Newman monument to the confederate dead will cost \$1,700.****The election of directors of the Newman library association will take place next Thursday.****A Paulding county negro has been placed under a hundred dollar bond for stealing a plug of tobacco.****Mr. James Cole, of Paulding, has a mad stog which he has had for thirty years. He obtained it from the maw of a three-spoke buck which he killed about one mile west of Dallas. He has used it as a remedy for bee stings and it gave immediate relief.****Paulding New Era: A little pistol practice was engaged in at Hiram last Monday evening, but no one was injured. Gray, who had been shot, got into a row, which originated over Gray's riding a blind ditch; that Hunt was speaking of having him arrested. Gray started toward him with a wagon wheel, when Hunt, who was carrying a revolver, fired at the former, the ball passing between his body and his arm and striking a blacksmith shop. Hunt was hit in the shoulder, and Gray said that Hunt ran one way and Gray the other while the blacksmith left in a different direction from either of them.****The Lawrence Reporter says that three colored troops left the city council of West Point thirty dollars for the privilege of a little game of draw poker on last Friday, while another fired two shots at a white woman.****Hon. W. O. Tugle and wife have gone to Cumbe land for the summer.****A Queenstown cabin brings the pleasant information to the Augusta News of the arrival of the steamship *Savannah*, across the waters, with the foreign commissioner of the New Orleans world's exposition, Mr. P. J. Berckmans, with his wife and son on board. This news is very gratifying to their Augusta friends who wish them a pleasant summer abroad. Mr. Berckmans will proceed from England to Belgium, France and the northern provinces of Africa in the interest of our great world's fair.****The News also says: This morning Bishop Peter preached from Mark, chapter 14th, to 26th verses inclusive, being the narrative of the life which brought his son possessed with a dumb spirit to the disciples who could not heal him. The old throat trouble of the bishop hindered him some what in the delivery of his sermon, which was an excellent discourse, listened to very attentively by a large congregation who were frequently moved to tears.****Americus Recorder: Captain A. C. Bell, last spring planted three acres of ground in Irish potatoes. He has shipped from the crop seventy-five barrels to Atlanta, for which he received \$1 to \$2 per barrel. Besides those shipped he has sold many in the city and supplied his family. The captain has taken all he said about truck farming last summer and is now an enthusiastic advocate of it.****The Walker County Messenger will take holiday on account of the 4th of July.****The Crawfordville Democrat announces that some unknown villain came into our office last Saturday evening and carried off all of our exchanges without leave or permission.****Nine white deaths in Lexington this year.****During the ceremonies at the grave of Mr. J. T. Johnson, on Friday last, in Oglethorpe, a coachman tumbled into the crowd and caused considerable excitement. It was quickly dispatched and found to be six feet six inches long.****Oglethorpe Echo: On Saturday evening a rainy spell two weeks ago, Mr. H. H. Hall, living above Crawford, stuck a stick down by a stalk of cotton in the rain, just as it was growing. He went back to it on Tuesday morning, found the cotton had grown three and half inches. During the clear warm days that followed it must have grown fast.****On Saturday evening last, in Oglethorpe county, when two negroes, named Richard and Be Thomas, left their work they went through the fields hunting, having their guns with them. Not finding any game they began shooting at imaginary rabbits, squirrels, etc., in the shape of rocks, stumps and the like, that one would point out to the other, saying "there's a rabbit or squirrel, shoot it." After awhile they got so exposing each other game and would point their weapons at each other. This continued for some time. At last it was discovered that Dr. DeGraffenreid, who is attending the smallpox cases at Waverly hall, was there for the purpose of taking the train to Columbus. Mayor Grimes replied that if Dr. DeGraffenreid took the train he would have the cars stopped before entering the city, and the doctor arrested. Mr. W. L. telephoned the conductor to say to the doctor that the company would not become responsible for his safety. The conductor insisted on boarding the train. The contents of the telegram were communicated to Dr. DeGraffenreid, who had not attempted to enter the city, and finally succeeded in killing her. They handled two hands with rocks and sticks and clubs, and finally succeeded in killing her. The conductor left the train, and she was left alone in the car.****Temperature in Milledgeville.****MILLEDGEVILLE, June 28.—[Special.]—The temperature of the middle Georgia agricultural college begins to-morrow with a sermon by Dr. Campbell, of Columbus. They will be unusually interesting this year. Tuesday night, after Dr. Adams' speech, there will be a grand display of fireworks in the campus.****Changlang Negroes Loose.****MILKIN, June 28.—[Special.]—It is reported that two negroes who have escaped from the changlang are hiding out in the woods about town. They have whipped a little negro child quite severely, ran a negro boy and attacked a very respectable lady of the neighborhood. The negroes are greatly afraid of the punishment of the white men in search of the fugitives. Sheriff Busby, of Barnesville, has been written to.****Given to the Mother.****LEXINGTON, Ga., June 28.—[Special.]—Sarah Reaves, colored, swore out a writ of habeas corpus against Captain John L. Callaway, for the custody of a daughter of Sarah's, about eleven years old. Callaway claimed the custody of the child by virtue of an illegal contract with Helen, another colored girl, about ten years old, and the two girls had run away from Mr. J. C. Blackburn, Editor.****MUNDAY AND BLACKBURN.****MR. B. M. BLACKBURN GIVES SATISFACTION.****ATHENS, Ga., June 28.—[Special.]—The Banner this morning prints a number of letters relating to the Munday-Blackburn affair, which clears Mr. Munday of any charge of unseemly conduct. Mr. J. W. Boarden, proprietor the Madison newspaper, says:****"Whereas, Rev. J. A. Munday has been accused of pleading inability to pay his board bill, beating me out of his board, using indecent language and acting to the disgrace of this my house, I understand that Mr. Munday has been introduced to me as a minister. I told him to make my house his home while here and to charge me nothing. To my knowledge, he never did pay me, but he was willing and expected to pay his bill, but I refused to accept it. I further state that I was with him most of the time while he was here, and that he was always in a condition that was not in keeping with his calling. From what I have seen and heard I believe him to be a missioner."****Mr. J. S. Hargrave also testifies to Mr. Munday's deportment. As to the alleged conduct of Mr. Munday in the barber shop, Albert Barnes the editor of the *Advertiser* says:****"I do not know if he was willing to accept my bill, but I refused to accept it. I further state that he was with me most of the time while he was here, and that he was always in a condition that was not in keeping with his calling. From what I have seen and heard I believe him to be a missioner."****Mr. Munday then says:****"Mr. J. C. Blackburn acted honorably. He used pen and the telephone wire in asking his ex-wife for her release. He also sent me a telegram and drew his pocketbook and contributed to bearing my expenses. The accusation of indecent language in dry goods store given out of the misprisoning of a word, caused by an impudent in my speech."****MUNDAY AND BLACKBURN.****CHARLTON'S SMALLPOX.****THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF HEALTH ADOPT PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.****From the Columbus *Advertiser*:****Early yesterday morning Mayor Grimes received a telegram from Catania stating that Dr. Ed DeGraffenreid, who is attending the smallpox cases at Waverly hall, was there for the purpose of taking the train to Columbus. Mayor Grimes replied that if Dr. DeGraffenreid took the train he would have the cars stopped before entering the city, and the doctor arrested. Mr. W. L. telephoned the conductor to say to the doctor that the company would not become responsible for his safety. The conductor insisted on boarding the train. 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At the meeting held yesterday afternoon and adopted the following:****THE SMALLPOX.****THE CLOSING EXERCISES OF SIBLEY INSTITUTE.****LEXINGTON, Ga., June 28.—[Special.]—The examination of Sibley's pupils, with credit and the recitations and essays by the girls and boys, were fully up to the standard of other institutions.****The oratorical efforts and declamations, given by the young men of the normal department, were especially brilliant.****THE CLOSING EXERCISES OF SIBLEY INSTITUTE.****LEXINGTON, Ga., June 28.—[Special.]—The examination of Sibley's pupils, with credit and the recitations and essays by the girls and boys, were fully up to the standard of other institutions.****The oratorical efforts and declamations, given by the young men of the normal department, were especially brilliant.****THE CLOSING EXERCISES OF SIBLEY INSTITUTE.****LEXINGTON, Ga., June 28.—[Special.]—The examination of Sibley's pupils, with credit and the recitations and essays by the girls and boys, were 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State College

examined baking powders in the market to power and influence on the health of those found DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING.

examination of the "Royal," "Andrews," and the results are the same as former. It is free from AMMONIA, while the "earl" both contain Ammonia. The final CREAM is acid, while the "Royal" and cream, which LEADS to DYSPEPSIA.

giant proportion of Cream of Tartar and

reaction, which LEADS to DYSPEPSIA.

and we do not enter into it anything

ever worketh abomination, or maketh

standat the head.

Carbolic Acid Gas given off by the same

powders, heated in the same way, is as

650 cubic centimeters

600 cubic centimeters

543 cubic centimeters

my family for years. "Even if the price

is the best.

PROF. R. C. KEDZIE.

EPPERS TEST.

Baking Powder containing the disgusting can of "Royal" or "Pearl" top down on a remove the cover and smell.

NG POWDER CO.

SUMMER RESORTS.
Leland's Ocean Hotel,
LONG BRANCH.

The Leading Seaside Resort of America.
THIS WELL KNOWN HOTEL OFFERS SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS TO FAMILIES FROM THE WEST IN SEARCH OF HEALTH AND AMUSEMENT.

Accommodation for 1,000 guests. Rooms arranged for single families.

There is no charge for our services.

HE CONSTITUTION.

Published daily and weekly
Atlanta, Georgia.

The DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month \$2.50 for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leaving out of Atlanta, and at newsstands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper, and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, JUNE 29, 1884.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic states at 1 a. m. to-day: local showers, partly cloudy weather, variable winds generally from northeast to southeast, slight rise in temperature.

EX-GOVERNOR SEYMORE, while admitting the strong qualities which commend Mr. Flower for the presidency, declares that the nomination of Governor Cleveland would be a wise one for the democrats.

MR. PARNELL has written to a friend in Boston to the effect that if he is unable to attend the Irish convention which is to meet in that city on the 1st of August, that Mr. Sexton will attend in his place.

The cholera has taken firm hold in Marcellus, a city whose shipping goes to every port in the world. Precautionary measures are being adopted by the continental governments for the prevention of the introduction of the disease.

The manager of Jay-Eye-See challenged Vanderbilt for a trial of horses. To this challenge Vanderbilt replied that he did not trot his horses for money. It is now pointed out that since Maude S. has been the property of Vanderbilt she has trotted at least a dozen times against the best horses and on the best tracks in the country, and in each instance for money, and her earnings have been considerable for her owner and manager.

THE ISSUE BEFORE THE COUNTRY.

It has been the custom for years to hear orators cry out that we are in the midst of the most important campaign ever made in this grand republic, and that if our party is defeated, liberty is at an end. We shall not make this claim in discussing the pending campaign, but we insist that it is the duty of every thoughtful voter to consider the present situation at Washington.

For fifteen years the amount of corruption has been made public, leaving out of consideration the vast amount that is concealed by the shrewd and talented scoundrels in power, is enough to make honest men shudder. Think of what has been uncovered, and fully admitted and confessed. We present but a meager and hasty list of crime around our national capital, but it will compare favorably with the darkest deeds of corruption failed in the era of Roman depravity. The republican thieves have stolen a president in defiance of the votes of the people, and after the creature was base enough to take the office, they have a supreme contempt for him. A few weeks ago when his name was mentioned he was hissed in a national republican convention. Their contempt for him is understood to have originated from the fact that his later steals were disappointments after his brilliant beginning. Every cabinet officer has been guilty of the most flagrant frauds, yet they are all leaders in the republican party to-day.

View the charges made by republicans of standing against Blaine, the nominee of this party for president, in regard to the scheme with which he was intrusted while secretary of state to steal enormous deposits of guano in Peru for a band of rogues, and answer if this is the party to leave in power? Mr. Blaine is a smart man, very able indeed, and has been successful in convincing his party, not that he is innocent of their charges, but that he is the man for modern republicans to have in office. Every thief around Washington is still a leading republican. Belknap, with the brand of a rogue placed on him by his own party, is a leader, so is Robeson, Dorsey, Brady, Kellogg and Bill Chandler. These men are the managers of the Blaine campaign.

Spencer, a man that is universally conceded to be one of the worst of this gang—a man, who would admit privately, that he was worse than any of them if he could make anything by it—is on the national committee. These men consider that the grand scoop made by Blaine when he snatched the letters from Mulligan and destroyed them, is the act of a statesman. They applaud him for making money so fast in the Northern Pacific scheme; they all say he is a man that will do to it. Was there ever such a prospect for a nation to consider?

There is not a department in Washington that has not disclosed the basest kind of frauds, from the department of justice to the medical department; and not simply charges, but confessed frauds. It is impossible to correct these things. The courts are controlled by them, and the juries are selected to acquit; criminals can stave off indictments until the crime with which they are charged is barred by the statute of limitations. Witnesses can openly say to grand juries and publish the fact, "I will not be a witness before you." Prosecuting attorneys are selected by the president and given special orders to keep the leaders of the party out of the penitentiary.

That Blaine is a popular man with these men is very natural. We have no doubt but that he is the man they would rather have than any other. It is only the honest republicans that protest against his nomination. They are laughed at by these rogues and called "dudes," because they fail to endorse the dictates of their party. If Blaine is elected this corruption will continue, and there is no telling where it will end. It is powerful and far-reaching. They blind the eyes of our week-kneed congressmen while they are stealing millions. They lead them off in foolish discussions and leave them following a lightning bug, crying out in eloquent strains, with the evidence of republican crime all around them, "Give us cheap trace chains and cheap salt."

They manage to get a sap-headed democrat

like Springer at the head of an investigating committee, and they are satisfied. They are willing to log-roll with all the aspiring congressmen for anything, if they are only permitted to continue to steal.

This must stop, and there is but one way to stop it. We must defeat Blaine, the head and front of this band of plunderers—not alone because he is a republican, but because there must be changes in the corrupt practices around Washington. We cannot believe that a majority of the people of the United States can be so blinded by old issues, dead for a quarter of a century, as to stand idly by and see such a state of affairs endorsed for another term. All men must admit that official crimes are increasing; corruption is more powerful to-day than ever before at Washington. In four years more, with these leaders in power, it will require a foreign war to cover the criminals, and then we will have the beginning of a new era of crime, and the end cannot be told.

This campaign must be fought on the issue "turn these rascals out of power." We must demand a change of methods. If the majority of the people of this country wish to continue this state of affairs, so it is; but we refuse to believe it. We appeal to all men not to permit these scoundrels to shift us off on any side issues. Democrats will stand for a liberal rather than an impractical education. We cordially command the motive of the Harvard movement to the authorities of our State university. Georgia cannot afford to ignore the change, any more than it can ignore the demand for it. If an excuse, or an example, or a precedent has been lacking, it is lacking no longer.

Relative to the foregoing is a letter which we have received from Professor Rutherford, of the university of Georgia. Professor Williams Rutherford defends the university from what he assumes to be an attack upon it, going over the same grounds covered by Professor Morris. We need not say that there has been no attack on the university in our part to impress those who control it with the necessity of making some such change as Harvard has just made—the necessity, in other words, of making the degrees of the institution stand for something more than they do now. It is our opinion that the university would increase its influence and its popularity by going even further than Harvard has gone; by making a specialty of the English language and literature, carrying out some of the hints contained in Professor Morris's letter. That such a step is advisable we think there can be no doubt.

We should like to see our university win that flavor of individuality which is as attractive a quality in institutions as in men; and we have no doubt the faculty are at one with us in this matter.

THE JAMES SETTLEMENT.

When Mr. James first failed we advised his creditors to accept the plan of settlement proposed by the committees and approved by two large meetings. This advice was given irrespective of our opinion as to Mr. James's transactions.

That settlement was primarily in the interest of the creditors. It is now assumed that Mr. James's failure was complete. He had \$800,000 on deposit when he suspended, which must be added his cash banking capital. To represent this he had only \$60,000 of discounted paper. The balance of deposits and capital, amounting to not less than \$475,000, had been eaten up by speculation and swept into Wall street coffers. These facts but emphasize the opinion we have had as to the best policy for the creditors. To meet the loss of \$450,000 due depositors, Mr. James has already sold property that reduces it to about \$400,000. To meet this balance he has central real estate worth perhaps \$250,000 and furnishing an income of about \$18,000, that may be raised soon to \$20,000. It is certainly better for the creditors to form a company and take possession of this property, issuing stock to each man in proportion to his claim, that to carry it into the courts and set it forced to sale and wasted away in costs and fees. We hope to see every creditor accept the settlement, let the money now in hand be paid out, and the property deed to the company by creditors.

The effect of the settlement on Atlanta will be fine. The absolute withdrawal of \$475,000 of currency from our circulation was a serious blow, felt in every department of our trade and by every citizen of Atlanta. There is now something over \$100,000 of cash tied up in the assignees' hands. It is absolutely withdrawn from circulation, as is the money that went into Wall street. Our scanty banking capital is taxed heavily to carry the business of the city since the late failure in New York. If the few creditors of Mr. James who have not yet signed were to sign the settlement to-day that \$10,000 would be paid out-to-morrow and go into immediate and active circulation. The happy effect of the progress of the settlement and earnest hopes that it may be soon consummated.

THE NEW EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT.

The timeliness of Mr. Charles Francis Adams's protest against the "college fetish" of Greek and Latin to the exclusion of more useful and more important studies is making itself felt more and more every day. The only serious argument that has been employed against those advanced by Mr. Adams is that which disclaims the utilitarian idea and declares that a classical education is an end in itself, like virtue. This argument is good one as far as it goes, but it can go no further than the period during which the universities and colleges were attended only by those who had no other aim in life than to keep up the dignity of titles or to excel in a knowledge of the classics. We need not say that this knowledge was both valuable and important at one period in the history of the educational development of the world. It was not only valuable and important—it was indispensable. But that period has long gone by. The spirit of the present age is utilitarian. Universities and colleges are no longer built expressly for the convenience of those who have the money, the leisure and the inclination to become candidates for the peculiar satisfaction that is said to spring from the possession of the erudition that is said to accompany a knowledge of Latin and Greek. Our universities and our colleges as well as our schools are intended for the instruction of young men who are seeking a career in a land and among a people where all the motives and activities of a peculiarly active civilization tend to what is directly useful.

In other words, the utilitarian view obtains both in practice and theory, and it is a view fortunately, which is at cross purposes with neither scholarship nor a liberal education. The best scholars of our day and time no longer maintain that an adequate knowledge of English can be dug out of the study of Greek, or that the Latin grammar is a material aid to those who would write pure and idiomatic. They English maintain, on the contrary, that the English language and

literature furnish a field as fruitful and far more important than that which the classics afford.

The controversy, however, such as it was, has been practically settled by Harvard College, which has inaugurated what the New York Evening Post aptly describes as the most momentous change in education which has taken place in recent years. Harvard has just sent out a circular containing a list of the freshman studies at Cambridge for the present year. The list comprises rhetoric and English composition, German or French, physics and chemistry. When it is remembered that few or none of these were studied at Harvard during the first twenty years ago, the importance of this change may be appreciated. Latin, Greek and mathematics—studies which formed the corner-stone of the Harvard course twenty years ago—are made elective or optional. These latter studies are still necessary for admission, but the student once admitted, he can study all, any or none.

A WESTERN journal makes the point that human nature is more at fault than whisky. If men will let whisky alone, whisky will let men alone. Whisky never takes the initiative. It never hunts around for a man to wrestle with. If you don't open a barrel the whisky in it will not get out and attack men. If men will stay out of a barroom the barkeeper will not rush out and drag them in. This is not the way the temperance people put the case, but the man who finds whisky a dangerous enemy will do well to think of the young man to renew his application.

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It is a notable fact that the government of Gladstone is dependent for its social ministry chiefly on two American ladies—one being Lady Hartington, the daughter of Motley, the other, Lady Granville, the widow of the late Lord Buxton.

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ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Value of Mutilated Coins.

Citizen, Thomson, Georgia: What are mutilated coins worth? Are they good money, and where can such coins be disposed of?

Mutilated or plugged coins are worth just what they will bring as old silver. In all cities and towns there are jewelers who purchase silver in any shape.

Punched Coin.

K. F. W., Cincinnati: Is it a violation of law to fill the holes in mutilated coins with genuine silver, and then pass them as sound money?

It is against the law.

Eno's Case.

Jessieville, White Plains, Ga.: As I understand it Mr. Eno, of New York, paid all the debts of his son, John C. Eno. Will you explain why he has been arrested?

All the indecency was not settled.

A Hard Question.

Indian Springs, Ga.: Who is the best lawyer, or which is the best law firm in Atlanta?

This question cannot very well be answered, Atlanta has eminent criminal and civil lawyers, and some of them make specialties of certain branches.

Is It Reliable?

Sabreher, Talking Rock, Ga.: Is that "Long time four per cent loan company" of which you speak reliable?

The commercial agencies will doubtless furnish you with the information you desire.

The State Capitol.

W. S. W., Franklin, Ga.: Is the building of the new state capitol let out yet?

No, but the contracts will soon be closed.

The Mexican Pension Bill.

J. J. B., Atlanta: What act of congress relates to the pensions offered to soldiers of the war between Mexico and the United States?

The bill granting pensions to veterans of the Mexican war has passed both houses, and will probably receive the president's signature. When the bill becomes a law a synopsis of its provisions will appear in THE CONSTITUTION.

Struck a Responsive Chord.

NEWNAN, Ga., June 28.—Editors Constitution: Your editorial of Friday, on "Tammany Nonsense," strikes a chord in my democratic soul with which force it constrains me to thank you heartily. Would you ever dare express such feelings?

The question is, must the democratic party in comparison to Chicago, pandar to Kelly, or to the best interests of the patriotic masses? If Kelly has any pronounced politics, the people

know him. Continue to sound the alarm, and down with Kelly.

M. B. FINCH.

CONSTITUTION'S QUOTATIONS.

A Charge That They are Incorrect, Shown to be a Gross Error.

The following postal card was written by a gentleman residing in this city to one of THE CONSTITUTION subscribers, and forwarded to this paper:

ATLANTA, June 16.—Dear Sir:—In view of the 5th instant, we would say: We have been unable to find any one in our city offering brass on the 5th instant for less than \$1.20; however, we will offer brass on the 5th instant for \$1.00.

For THE CONSTITUTION, for your quotations and for making your purchases, you will get less. They charge quotations more than once in six months.

An answer to this we will give the following card to Major W. H. Hood & Co., a reliable wholesale firm of this city.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 28, 1884: We hereby certify that the following grain markets as quoted in THE CONSTITUTION for the 5th instant, we would say: We have been unable to find any one in our city offering brass on the 5th instant for less than \$1.20; however, we will offer brass on the 5th instant for \$1.00.

Meeting of the executive committee of the public library was held this afternoon in the chess room of the Hotel Davis, Mack, chairman. Camp were present.

Arrangements were made for the day of the annual meeting of the library, which is to be given on the 12th instant.

The steer race will be noised and laughable. Monday night, the 12th, at Lumpkin will drive them in road carts for a prize.

AMONG PINKERTON'S early detective exploits was the apprehension and conviction of Augustus Stuart Byron, the illegitimate son of Lord Byron by Mary Stuart, and a young man named Napier, nephew of the Earl of Yester. He was arrested in the festival among other big attractions a six-horse race-place, which will pass current, and were so easily initiated that a large number of forged checks soon flooded the market.

It was here that Pinkerton got his first piece of detective work. He struck a clue to John Gray, a negro, Dreyfus, Havens, Physiue, Juhan, Arres, Suhrs, Boardman, Villipigge, Hickman, Gougle and Butts.

The first bi-loyal tournament ever held in the state will be held this evening.

Pohlit, Horton, Little and Taylor of Macon, Morris, Ingram and Davis of Columbus, with other entries from various portions of the state not yet sent in.

The first horse race care Dave Cromline, will be immense. Twelve of the slowest in the county will be procured and ridden by the boys.

The first bi-loyal tournament ever held in the state will be held this evening.

The two hundred yard foot race will be lively. Two plumed men from each fire company will be lively.

The other companies select Monday night.

The blind wheelchair roll promises to be interesting.

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THE CONSTITUTION: ATLANTA, SUNDAY, JUNE 29, 1884--TWELVE PAGES.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN
BROKER AND DEALER IN
STOCKS AND BONDS,
OFFICE
City National Bank Building.
(Perry Street Entrance.)

BANK
OF THE

STATE OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

GASH CAPITAL \$100,000.00
BUPLES FUND \$55,000.00

STOCK HOLDERS (with unclaimed property worth over a million dollars) individually liable.

W. H. PATTERSON,
Bond and Stock Broker
24 PERRY STREET,
JACKSON BUILDING.

WANTED.

Georgia Railroad Bonds.
Fulton County Bonds.
FOR SALE.

Central Railroad Debentures.
Atlanta and West Point Stock.
Georgia Pacific Railroad Bonds.
Georgia Railroad Stock.
Atlanta 8 per cent. Bonds.

CLARKE, HARRISON & CO.,
BROKERS IN
Cotton, Produce, Stocks & Bonds
No. 9 and 11 N. Broad Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF COTTON,
Grain, Provisions, Petroleum, Coffee, for
future delivery on margins, in New York;
Stocks and Bonds on the Chicago Board of Trade &
SPECIALTY.

ALSO BUY AND SELL STOCKS & BONDS.

Daily market quotations furnished on application.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

The Gate City National Bank,
Atlanta, Georgia.

LODOWICK J. HILL, A. W. HILL,
F. C. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

CAPITAL \$250,000.

Surplus and Undivided Profits \$62,000.

THE NEW YEAR FINDS US IN OUR NEW AND
permanent offices, built by and for the Bank,
with unparasurpassed facilities and a large
stock of banking and business fixtures.
The trustworthiness of banking and with the largest
capital of any bank in the city. We most respectfully
solicit the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants,
Corporations, and others, giving them
respectful and efficient attention to all business
entrusted to us, and extend to customers the utmost
honesty and integrity. We are anxious to give
priority to our banking and to establish a
reputation for success and safety. Any
inquiries looking to the establishment of business
relations will receive respectful attention. *au*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, June 29, 1884.

Money market remains unchanged, the banks
continuing to decline outside loans.
Short time mercantile double named paper is
taken by individuals at 12 per cent.

Money is in demand at 10½ per cent.

New York exchange buying at par; selling at
\$1.50 + 1/100 premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

Bid Asked Bid Asked.

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Richmond and Danville
LINE.
72 MILES SHORTER
Than any Existing Route
To Washington and the East.
50 MILES SHORTER
—THAN—
My Route via Cincinnati.

Richmond and Danville R. R. Time One
Hour Faster than Atlanta City Time.

	Mail and Express No. 51.	Express No. 53.
Leave Atlanta (City Time).....	7:49 a.m.	3:40 p.m.
Leave Atlanta (R. & D. Time).....	8:40 a.m.	4:40 p.m.
Arrive Greenville.....	11:35 a.m.	11:45 p.m.
Charlotte.....	6:55 a.m.	4:20 a.m.
Salisbury.....	8:40 a.m.	5:50 a.m.
Cinston.....	12:00 m.	10:20 a.m.
Leave Danville.....	12:00 m.	10:20 a.m.
Leave Danville.....	12:20 a.m.	10:35 a.m.
Lynchburg.....	2:45 a.m.	1:50 p.m.
Greenville.....	3:55 a.m.	2:20 p.m.
Leave Washington.....	9:20 a.m.	9:50 a.m.
Leave Philadelphia.....	1:25 p.m.	2:45 p.m.
New York.....	3:50 p.m.	6:25 a.m.
Baltimore.....	4:40 p.m.	7:15 a.m.
Leave Danville.....	10:20 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
Burkeville.....	5:20 a.m.	1:15 p.m.
Leave Richmond.....	7:00 a.m.	3:50 p.m.
RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—DAILY.		
Atlanta.....		5:15 p.m.
Leave Gainesville.....		7:25 p.m.
RETURNING.		
Leave Gainesville.....	6:00 a.m.	
Leave Atlanta.....	8:20 a.m.	

Two daily trains for Athens, Ga.

EXCEPT SUNDAY.

ONLY 31 HOURS TRANSIT.

ATLANTA TO NEW YORK

Leave Fast Through Trains Daily, Pullman Palace and sleeping Cars, Atlanta to New York with change, via

VIRGINIA MIDLAND

Arrivals secured and numbers given ten days

ERKELY.

M. SLAUGHTER,
Gen. Pass. Agent,

Gainesville, Ga.

CHEARS.

C. E. SELBY,
Gen. Pass. Agent,

Atlanta, Ga.

Georgia Pacific Railw.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

ROUGH SCHEDULE IN EFFECT FEBRUARY
17TH, 1884.

WESTWARD.

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Greenroom Items.
Edwin Booth has \$60,000 securely and safely.
Barrett will jump from London to Denver, Colorado, to open, July 28.

Pat Rooney has bought a \$20,000 brown stone front house in New York city.

The loss to the theatrical managers in the city of New York last season is estimated at over \$100,000.

Ocala, Florida, is to have a handsome theater, seventy-six by fifty-eight feet, exclusive of a large stage.

King Modjeska supports in Hungary a school for teaching lace-making to girls and wood carving to boys.

The verdict this season is, that Rhea is a beautiful woman, an admirable actress, and an adept in comedy.

The Fay Templeton opera company are at White Bear Lake, Minn., for the summer. Miss Fay pays all the expenses.

Theatre Owners & West made a net profit this season of \$60,000. They have re-engaged nearly all their people for next season.

A legal separation has been arranged between Agnes Henderson and her husband, Mr. Jessie. Their terms were similar.

There are 28 theaters in Great Britain, 27 of them in London. In the past theatrical year 155 new plays were produced in London.

The business of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Indian has been very fine the past season. Recently he had over 30,000 people on the ranch.

Jefferson has been twenty years on the stage and a number of famous actors have been his pupils but three, Rip Van Winkle, Bob and Caleb Plummer.

Hurst is in Baltimore this week, and the critics say he is one of the best English actors who go to America.

After each test, and everyone pronounced wonderful, and wonderful she is.

Resort Items.

People are seeking health at Cobutta, Georgia make Catooee springs their Sun.

The New Holland and White Sulphur numerous arrivals daily.

Mark Parrott, wife and youngest son, of Leavenworth, Tenn.

Athena and her daughter, Miss Mary, of Gainesville for the summer.

The new hotel and restaurant are at stage, Newport, for the summer.

Kimball is summering at Waquoit, a popular and pleasant resort on Cape Cod.

Railroad at Ponce de Leon is an open now.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, the guests at Tate spring.

Sea Girt, N. J., the dining room, a few feet from the beach.

It is eating on ship.

In writing from Crab Orchard Register, of Mobile, says:

"The writer has found them. In the number, Ga."

so invigorating, the climate so delightful, the atmosphere so pure, the distance platform, private so neat and every way wants people desire no

more.

and Society.

With oriental lace, are evening dresses.

comes with pointed

collar and pearls, with

most invariably of

silks alone of satin,

worn around the blue and crimson

bronze kid shoes bows also, satin

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